

NOTICE.

The Bank of Westminster vs. **James Morrison, Jr.**
April 20th, 1847. Monies considered in Court and Rule granted for distribution of the same on the 25th day of May next. Extract from the Record.
A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Gettysburg, May 1, 1847.

DIVIDEND

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of **One and one-half per Cent.** on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 11th inst.
J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.
May 3, 1847.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 4, 1847.
THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of **Three per Cent.** payable on or after the 11th inst.
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
[May 10.]

Ribbons, Silks, Artificial Flowers, Lace and Buckram Frames.
CROWNS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE MILLINERY LINE.

G. EDWARDS & SON respectfully invite the attention of Country buyers, to their New and Cheap Stock of FANCY GOODS of every description, adapted for Spring trade; they would especially particularize their assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, which for style and cheapness are unrivalled in the city.

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON, 37 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
April 12.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 25th day of May next, viz:**

- The account of George Robinette, Executor of the last will and testament of William Gardner, deceased.
- The account of George Robinette, Administrator of the estate of Mary Gardner, deceased.
- The first account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of William Hartzell, deceased.
- The account of George Kershler, Executor of the last will and testament of Moses F. Marsh, deceased.
- The account of Philip Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Henry Palmer, deceased.
- The account of James Moore, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Thomas McKee, deceased.
- The account of William McCurdy, Executor of the last will and testament of William Breckenridge, deceased.
- The account of Jacob Schlosser, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Underwood, deceased.
- The account of Jacob Bosserman, John Bosserman and Peter Bosserman, Executors of the last will and testament of John Bosserman, sen., deceased.
- The account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased.
- The account of Henry Riley, Executor of the last will and testament of John Strausbaugh, deceased.
- The account of Maxwell Shields, Guardian of John, Helen M., Sarah Mary, Euphemia M., Charles McKean, Elizabeth Harriet, and Martha V. Knox, minor children of Samuel Knox, deceased.
- The account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees, &c. of Samuel Knox, deceased.
- The account of Geo. W. D. Irvin and James Cooper, Administrators of the estate of George Irvin, deceased.
- The account of David Leas, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Sillicks, deceased.
- The second and final account of Moses M. Clean, Esq., Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Samuel Hutchinson, deceased.
- The account of Henry Comfort, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Comfort, deceased.
- The account of William King, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Wm McClellan, Esq. deceased.
- The account of H. B. Cauffman, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Wood, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg.
April 20, 1847.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.
THE subscriber, intending hereafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Ferry's Hotel.
MOSES MCLEAN.

Poetry.

BE THOU READY.

BY SAMUEL M'NUTT.

"Keep thy lamp all trimm'd and burning,
Burning for the evil hour,
Lest the foe shall find thee sleeping."

Be thou ready, fellow mortal,
In thy pilgrimage of life,
Ever ready to uphold thee
In the toil and in the strife.
Let no hope, however pleasant,
Lure thy footsteps from the right;
Nor the sunshine leave thee straying
In the sudden gloom of night.

Be thou ready when thy brother
Bows in dark affliction's shade;
Be thou ready when thy sister
Needs thy kindness and thy aid;
Let thine arm sustain and cheer them;
They have claims upon us all,
And thy deeds, like morning sunlight,
On their weary hearts shall fall.

Be thou ready when the erring
List to sin's enchanting strain,
Ready with kind words to woo them
Back to virtue's path again.
Be thou ready, in thy meekness,
To do good to friend and foe,
As thy Father sheddeth freely
Light on all that dwell below.

Be thou ready for the morrow,
When delight shall please no more;
When the rose and lily fade,
And the charm of song is o'er.
When the voices of thy kindred
Faintly move thy dying ear,
Be thou ready for thy journey
To some higher, brighter sphere.

Miscellaneous.

BEWARE HOW YOU USE IT.

All admit the great influence one sex has over the other. None will deny the influence the wife has over the husband, the mother over the son, the sister over the brother—but while Ladies know they possess that influence, they should be careful, very careful, in what way they use it. Man, in a majority of cases, will not be commanded or coerced into any measure. Tenderness, persuasion and affection may and will accomplish much; while a different course will estrange him farther from you. O! how the words of a criminal, who was convicted for a State Prison offence, now ring in my ears. He said, "One kind word, one affectionate look from my wife, would have saved this."

Wife, if thy husband fall, cast him not aside: reproach him not with bitter words, but by kindness win him back—remembering that as you hope to be forgiven, you must also forgive. Mother, wife, daughter, beware how you set temptation before those who are near and dear to you. How many a man has been driven to intemperance by the first glass presented to him by a woman. Wife, make the home of thy husband a happy resort for him from the cares and troubles of life; let him ever receive from you a cordial welcome—he may be perplexed with many cares and troubles that he would desire to keep from you, fearing it would cause you sorrow and grief—for in so doing, you keep him from resorting to places for company and enjoyment, where the seeds of dissipation and ruin may be sown.—*N. York Pearl.*

TOO LATE.

Some men are always too late, and, therefore, accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present till thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is, either to yourself or to him, he is just as tardy. If he takes a passage in a steamboat, he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, and the cars have started a few moments before he arrives. His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience, and half the time is obliged to set the table again. This course the character we have described always pursues. He is never in season—at church, at a place of business, at his meals, or in his bed. Persons of such habits we cannot but despise.—Much rather would we have a man too early to see us, and always ready—even if he should carry out his principle to the extent of the good deacon, who in following to the tomb the remains of a husband and father, hinted to the bereaved widow, that, at a proper time, he should be happy to marry her. The deacon was just in season: for scarcely had the relatives and friends retired to the house, than the parson made the same proposition to the widow. "You are too late," said she, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave." Scores have lost opportunities of making fortunes, receiving favors, and obtaining husbands and wives, by being a few moments too late. Always speak in season, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual in his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost.—Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble—who are never on hand for a journey, a trade, a sweetheart, or any thing else, are poor sloths, and are ill calculated to get a living in this stirring world.

Death.—He that is well prepared for the great journey, cannot enter on it too soon for himself, though his friends will weep for his departure.—*Cowper.*

ANECDOTE OF LUTHER MARTIN

We learned an anecdote a few days since of this distinguished lawyer, which we do not remember to have met with in print, and which is certainly "too good to be lost," as the reporters say. Martin was on one occasion riding to Annapolis in a stage coach, in which was a solitary companion, a young gentleman just commencing the practice of the law.—After some familiar conversation, the young gentleman said:

"Sir, you have been remarkably successful in your profession; few men have gained so many cases; will you be good enough to communicate to me, a beginner, the secret of your success?"

"I'll do it, young man, on one condition—and that is that you defray my expenses during my stay of a few days at Annapolis."

"Willingly," replied the young man, hoping to profit greatly by the communication.

"The secret of my success," said Martin, "may be discovered in this advice, which I now give you, namely: Be sure to have a good witness for every case you reach to secure."

On reaching Annapolis, Luther Martin was not very self-denying in the enjoyments presented by a fine hotel; the substantial and general refreshments were dispatched in a manner quite gratifying to "mine host." The time for return at length came. The young man and Martin stood together at the bar, and demanded their respective bills.

Martin's was enormous, but on glancing at it, he quietly handed it to the young lawyer, who running his eye over it leisurely, returned it with the utmost gravity.

"Don't you mean to pay it?" said Martin.

"Pay what?" said the young lawyer.

"Why, pay this bill. Did you not say, on the route downward, that you would defray my expenses?"

"My dear sir," said the young gentleman, "have you a good witness to prove what you demand in this case?"

Martin at once saw that he was caught, and eyeing his young friend a moment or two, he said pleasantly: "You don't need any counsel from me, young man, you don't need any counsel from me!"

—*Methodist Protestant.*

Keeping up Appearances.—The following anecdote forcibly illustrates the folly of endeavoring to keep up appearances without the means to do so.—There are a great many poor Debbies about town.

"Debby, the door bell rings, and you must run, light the match and touch the shavings, and let the burnt stick and brand get on fire in the fireplace, or they will think we don't keep fire in the sitting room, and that would not be genteel."

"Yes'm, there, it's all roaring, and the bell rings again, shall I go now?"

"Yes."

"Oh Lordy, marm, it was only a pedlar."

"A pedlar, confound him; take the fire apart and get ready for another alarm."

"Yes'm."—*Boston Athenaeum.*

"Hallo! Jim! You great six footer you. What are you beating that poor old nigger for?"

"Why, Lor bless your soul, massa, I is tryin' to conquer a peace! Ye see dis old nigger kep up a fuss all de time 'bout me takin' his tater patch. I ax de ole fool if he didn't know 'twas my destiny, an' if he eber hear 'bout de Angler Saxums, as now dey were bound to take every ting dey could. But he jes go on sayin' it was his'n. Den I jis takes half his patch from him, and told him help himself if he could. Den he git mad an' told me I'd better not. Den I gives um jesse a few times, an' he kicks back, an' now I is tarmined to conquer a peace, as Massa Polk says, an' take de hull patch from him for his sas."—*Lancillon Intelligencer.*

A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said any thing that was not true, they ought to whistle.—One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parables of the leaves and fishes; and being at a loss how to explain it, he said that the leaves were not like those now-a-days, they were as big as the hills in Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the last words when he heard a loud whistle.

"What's that," said he, "who calls me a liar?"

"It is I, Willy McDonald, the baker."

"Weel, Willy, what objections ha' ye to what I told ye?"

"None, master John, only I wanted to know what kind of ovens they had to bake those loaves in?"

Omnibus Joke.—It is told of Charles Lamb, that one afternoon, returning from a dinner party, having taken a seat in a crowded omnibus, a stout gentleman subsequently looked in and politely asked: "All full inside?" "I don't know how it may be with the other passengers," answered Lamb, "but that last piece of oyster pie did the business for me."

A CORN STORY.

We will not vouch for the accuracy of the calculations below, but we will vouch for this: that any man who will make the calculation for himself, will be perfectly astounded by the enormous results.

The importance of figures was demonstrated a short time since by a bargain made between a Railroad Clerk and a traveller.

"Mr. Clerk, what will you carry me fifty miles up the road for?" says the traveller. "What will you give?" was the reply; "will you give me one kernel of corn for the first mile, two for the next, four for the next, and so on doubling to the end of the fifty miles?"

"Most certainly I will, if you take it," says the traveller, thinking he had made a speculation. The bargain being closed, our clerk began to cast about to see what should be done with the corn when the traveller should have fulfilled on his part. "In the first place, I will return to the Railroad Company the full amount to which they are entitled," says he.—"I will give the proceeds of 300 bushels to the widow of Jerry Coughlin, who was drowned from the cars of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co., a few days since while in their employ, and 10,000 bushels to each of the orphan asylums of this city. I would keep a few thousand bushels for myself, for he who takes not proper care of himself and family is counted worse than an infidel. The residue: I would send to Ireland, and the other starving nations of the old world, the Government furnishing ships to carry it, and that they may be prepared for it on its arrival at the seaports. I will mention the quantity, after deducting the above small items—22,464,628,110 bushels, requiring 134,187,768 ships of 500 tons each, forming a line, ship touching ship, 179 times round the globe."—*Rock Advertiser.*

A Curious Calculation.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple—a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced; but no man is able to count it. You may count 160 or 170 in a minute; but let us even suppose that you may go as far as 200; then an hour will produce 12,000; a day 280,000; and a year of 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the first beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still; he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion, he would require 9512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 30 minutes.

Peculiarity in the English Language.—A general complaint made by foreigners learning the English language is the frequent occurrence of the letters *th*, and the difficulty which they find in giving to words containing them their proper pronunciation. It is probably not known, even by those who are best acquainted with the English language, how frequently this difficult combination occurs; and they will be surprised when told, as we were upon ascertaining, that in an aggregate of 3,570 words, composing 27 extracts from many different standard writers, one word in every seven commences, includes or terminates with *th*. This short paragraph, containing 110 words, includes twenty, or nearly one word in five, with this peculiarity.

Real Publishing.—In Massachusetts, the law requires that parties, before marrying, shall be published—that is, their intentions of marriage shall be announced in church, three successive public days, or else posted in some public place for two or three weeks. The press, however, has taken advantage of the provisions of the law, and we now see in one of the Boston papers, a notice of those who intend marriage. It is a terrible time when a man cannot go a counting, nor a girl get a sweetheart, without having the affair find its way into the newspapers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A Long Dip.—An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences, may be repeated for amusement. The gentleman alluded to was descending some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the disagreeable liquid. A workman who was by, seized him as he arose, but from the uncouth nature of his covering, he was again consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated the sufferer in the shape of a huge candle, the whole outward man being encased with tallow.

A Common Scold.—A woman has been convicted in the Philadelphia Court of Sessions of being a common scold, but the jury recommended her to mercy.—This is but the second instance of such a conviction in this State.

A country editor thus nudges his delinquent subscribers: "We don't want money desperately bad, but our creditors do: and no doubt they owe you. If you'll pay us, we'll pay them, and they'll pay you."

SANTA ANNA'S DINNER.

The following is the account promised by Mr. Kendall, of the fate of the excellent dinner found in Santa Anna's carriage after his flight from Cerro Gordo:

"I informed you the other day that I had a story to tell of Santa Anna and his travelling carriage. In his great haste to leave it, he went off without taking any of his effects—a small writing case only was found broken open, for he had no time to unlock it, from which he had evidently taken a few papers of great importance; but the majority of his effects—his silver plate, his papers, his money—all were there in good condition. Two of our officers entered the coach, and what did they find, after rummaging about, but a most excellent dinner, together with delicious wine, and some highly flavored cigars. To say that they did not sit themselves comfortably down on his richly cushioned seats, partake of his sumptuous dinner, wash it down with his delicious wine, and finish it off with his highly flavored cigars, would be departing farther from the truth than I care about doing just now. The names of the officers were Capt. Williams and M'Kinstry, and the dinner was a perfect windfall after a hard morning's work without eating, and with slim prospects ahead for food. A party of dragoon officers, some two or three weeks since, also had their own fun near Santa Anna's estate of Mango de Chago. While hunting about the premises, they stumbled upon the building where he kept his fighting chickens."

Character of Gen. Taylor.—A friend of the Hon. Simon Cameron, writing from Monterey, says that Gen. Taylor is as simple and unostentatious as a child—plain as a pike staff—homely and unpretending—brave as Caesar, and as determined and firm as adamant. He has strong good sense—he is unornamental, but useful. His sense is of the cast iron kind, not shining but solid, and altogether practical. He is the least showy, unartificial general or subaltern that is or ever was in the American army. He has a power and an influence over men, whether individuals or armies, that is irresistible. All around him have a consciousness of security and safety, while he is with them. It is this moral power, this magic of the mind, which made his four thousand men superior to twenty thousand well disciplined troops.

A Ministering Angel.—In one of the letters describing the incidents of the battle of Buena Vista, we find the following:

There was one little scene on the field which excited great sympathy. A Mexican woman was found in a gorge under one of the peaks of the mountain, having about her ten or twelve of her countrymen, five or six of whom were dead. She was endeavoring to make the beds of the living as easy as she could, by removing the stones from under them and placing their heads upon her own person. She refused bread and water herself, tendering every thing that was offered her to the sufferers about her. It was almost the only bright spot on that bloody ground. A monument should be raised to her which should stand as long as the battle of Buena Vista is remembered. I saw the good woman afterward in one of the wagons with her wounded men, apparently full of joy and hope, thankful, I suppose, that she had fallen into merciful hands.

The King and the Reaper.—In one of his excursions during harvest, the King of England passed a field where he saw only one woman working. His Majesty asked where her companions were.

"They have gone to see the King," she replied.

"And why did you not go with them," added the King.

"I would not give a pig to see him!" replied the woman; besides the fools who have gone to the city will lose a day's work, and that is more than I can do; for I have five children to whom I must give bread."

"Very good," said the King, putting some money in her hand, "you can tell your comrades who went to see the King, that the King came to see you."

A tutor of the College, lecturing a young man on the irregularity of his conduct, added with great pathos—

"The report of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

"I beg your pardon, sir," replied the pupil, "my father wears a wig."

A witty auctioneer at Norfolk, a night or two since, finding his company slow at bidding for clocks put up "the last" and said—

"Now, gentlemen, I present you with a new kind of clock; it is called the Santa Anna clock, and warranted to run without stopping."

On the third publication of the banns of a marriage at Benchley parish church, on Sunday last, a young woman rose, and said, "I forbid the banns." "Why?" asked the clergyman. "Because I want him myself," was the reply; "and I hold in my hand his written promise of marriage to me."—*English paper.*

THE STORMING OF CERRO GORDO.

Mr. Kendall in one of his letters gives the following account of the storming of Cerro Gordo:

The storming and capture of the strong works on Cerro Gordo, by the brigade under Col. Harney, may be looked upon as one of the most brilliant achievements of the Mexican war—the fate of the battle turned upon it, and here the enemy had placed an overwhelming force of his best troops. The hill was steep and naturally difficult of ascent; but independent of this the ground was covered with loose, craggy rocks, and undergrowth of tangled chapparal, besides many small trees, the tops of which were cut off some four or five feet from the ground, and turned down the hill to impede the progress of the stormers. To climb the height at all, even without arms of any kind, would be an undertaking that few would care about essaying: what then must it have been to men encumbered with muskets and cartridge boxes, and obliged to dispute every step of the precipitous and rugged ascent? Murders showers of grape and canister greeted our men at the onset, and as they toiled unflinching through a tempest of iron hail, a heavy fire of musquetry opened upon them.—Not a man quailed—with loud shouts they still pressed upward and onward.—At every step their ranks were thinned; but forward went the survivors.

When within good musket range, but not till then, was the fire of the enemy returned, and then commenced the dreadful carnage of the strife. The Mexicans held to their guns with more than their usual bravery, but nothing could resist the fierce onset of the stormers. Over the breastworks with which the Mexicans had surrounded the crest of the hill they charged, and shouting attacked the enemy in his very stronghold. The latter now fled panic stricken, but still they were pursued; and it was not until the affrighted fugitives had reached a point without the extreme range of their own cannon, which had been turned upon them at the onset, that they ceased in their flight. The national colors of our country now supplanted the banner of the enemy, the different regimental flags were also planted on the crest, and shouts louder than ever from the victors rose upon the air, and struck terror into the very hearts of the enemy in the works still untaken, for they knew that their strong positions had been turned and that they were at the mercy of the men they had scoffed at in the morning. Never was victory more complete, although purchased with the blood of some of our best men. Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, was among the first within the enemy's breastworks, and it was here that he received his death wound. The interior of the works was covered with the dead of the enemy, among them Gen. Vasquez, Col. Palacio, and many of their officers, while the hill side down which they fled was strewn as well.—Near 200 men were left dead, while the wounded would swell the number to at least 500—some even put it down as high as 700.

Guerilla Warfare.—The New Orleans Patria states that a meeting of the principal citizens of the city of Mexico took place on the 5th April, when they unanimously agreed to establish the "guerilla" system for resisting the North Americans. These resolutions were made known to the Government and to Congress, and they had already commenced the formation of the respective bodies, in order to start immediately for the mountains, passes and cliffs. Among the persons signing the propositions were many prominent lawyers, military and other public men. All the papers are filled with appeals to the citizens, and one of them asks, "Can it be possible that among right millions of Mexicans we cannot find a sufficient number of patriotic and determined men, who will resist the enemy that is invading our soil without the least regard to our rights?"

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

A singular suicide was committed by a poor degraded specimen of humanity in this city yesterday, in the following deliberate manner. He went out on the Harlem Railroad as far as 42 street, where he divested himself of all his clothing, save his shirt. He made a bundle of them, and placed his boots on the top, and then left them in the centre of one track. He then laid his body across the rails on the other track, where it was found this morning severed in two. It was one of the most deliberate cases of suicide that has ever occurred in this city.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at length in a fair way of being completed to Cumberland. Of the amount needed, one million of dollars, \$200,000 have been furnished by citizens of New York directly interested in its completion; \$300,000 by the State of Virginia; \$100,000 by the District Cities, and the remainder by the Barings, upon the favorable report of Messrs. Davis and Hall, of Boston, who were employed by them to examine and report.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our friend and correspondent at New Orleans informs us of the arrival there of the steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz on the 6th, bringing among her passengers Gen. Pillow and Col. May, the latter having got on board at Brownsville.

The city of Puebla had sent a deputation to Gen. Scott, and will make no resistance to his occupation of that place. Arrangements had been made to defend the capital, but after Gen. Pillow was on board at Vera Cruz he received a message from shore stating that an express had arrived with intelligence that the Mexican Government had abandoned the capital, taking with it the archives, and that the citizens had sent a deputation to Gen. Scott to advance and afford them protection.

Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans calling for the organization of guerrilla regiments, which plan of warfare was to be adopted on an extensive scale.

In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that Gen. Scott will not have left in his army more than about 5,000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers whose time shortly expires, and whom Gen. Pillow states will return almost to a man. Of the seven regiments, he says not a company will remain.

Santa Anna's army was entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking to leave his country.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order, to be sent to Vera Cruz.

The Washington Union continues to speak of Gen. Scott's advance, without delay, towards the city of Mexico; but it says nothing of Gen. Taylor, or of the movements projected for him by the War Department.

As it is known that of the men who fought at Buena Vista all, save some few regulars, will be entitled to a discharge in June or July, and since a large portion of the new levies seems intended for Gen. Scott's army, some solicitude is felt at the idea that Taylor may be ordered, with an inadequate force, to make a perilous advance still farther into the heart of the enemy's country. San Luis Potosi is a city of some eighty thousand inhabitants, we are told; and with regard to position and means of defence it is probably as formidable a place as the city of Mexico, towards which Scott moves with a well appointed army, over a route about half as long as that by which Taylor must march. The latter cannot keep open his communications in the rear; he must carry provisions enough for the subsistence of his army for the whole distance, or depend upon finding supplies in the region he traverses, which is occupied by a hostile population.

Taylor's whole course, since this war began, has been one of hard struggling against great odds and under heavy disadvantages. He has always found himself charged with immense responsibility, yet possessed of inadequate means. Is this a title of hardship to go on? Because the energy of his indomitable spirit and the steady valor of his men have enabled him to make up for deficiencies and to triumph over difficulties which would have overwhelmed a less resolute man, is that a reason why his heroic and hardy nature is to be subject to additional impositions and to waning trials? Out of the very elements which, time and again, seemed to make his ruin inevitable, he has constructed the pyramid of his glory; and it stands as firm as the mountains that overlook Buena Vista. It is time, however, that the service demanded of him should be in some degree commensurate with the means allowed for its performance, and that no useless service and full of danger should be required at his hands.

If there is to be no delay in General Scott's march upon Mexico, he will be at the city a month at least before Taylor can be prepared to start from Saltillo. If Taylor's force is to aid that of Scott in an attack upon the Capital, it will come too late; the question then arises why should it move in that direction at all? Is the design really entertained of occupying all Mexico?

The moment our flag is displayed from the towers of the Mexican capital, that signal will announce the proper time for a proclamation of boundaries between the two nations. The symbol of conquest will stand as the sign of an authority, to dictate the terms, if not of immediate peace, at least of a cessation of further offensive preparations on the part of the invaders. A continuance of active hostilities beyond that period would indicate the cruelty of gratuitous oppression—a desire to worry and insult the prostrate, without an object. The sense and feeling of the American people must revolt at such a thought. A termination of the war at the earliest practicable moment is undoubtedly the general wish of the country.—*Balt. American.*

Gen. Mejia's son is among the Mexican prisoners now at New Orleans. He is a first Lieutenant and aid-de-camp to Gen. De La Vega. He is quite a young man, and behaved very gallantly at the battle of Cerro Gordo, having his horse shot from under him and being wounded. Like La Vega he was found at his post. General Brooke received his parole of honor, and he is now residing with his mother, a resident of New Orleans, until further orders.

Battle of Cerro Gordo.

Official Despatches of General Scott.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, JALAPA, APRIL 23, 1847.

Sir: In forwarding the reports of the commanders which detail the operations of their several corps against the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, I shall present, in continuation of my former report, but an outline of the affair; and while adopting heartily their commendations of the ardor and efficiency of individuals, I shall mention by name only those who figure prominently, or, from position, could not be included in those sub-reports.

The field sketch herewith, indicates the positions of the two armies. The *terrazza* *cientista*, or low level, terminates at *Plancha Alta*, the site of the American camp, from which the road ascends immediately in a long circuit among lofty hills, whose commanding points had all been fortified and garrisoned by the enemy. My right, entrenched, rested on a precipice overhanging an impassable ravine that forms the bed of the stream; and his entrenchments extended continuously to the road, on which was placed a formidable battery. On the other side, the lofty and difficult height of Cerro Gordo commanded the approaches in all directions. The main body of the Mexican army was encamped on level ground, with a battery of five pieces, half a mile in the rear of the heights towards Jalapa.

Resolving, if possible, to turn the enemy's left, and attack in rear, while menacing or engaging his front, I caused daily reconnaissances to be pushed, with a view of finding a route for a force to debouch on the Jalapa road and cut off retreat.

The reconnaissance begun by Lieut. Beuregard, was continued by Captain Lee, engineers, and a road made along difficult slopes and over chasms, out of the enemy's view, though reached by his fire when discovered—until arriving at the Mexican lines, further reconnaissance became impossible without an action. The desired point of debouchure, the Jalapa road, was not therefore reached, though believed to be within easy distance; and to gain that point, it now became necessary to carry the height of Cerro Gordo. The dispositions in my plan of the battle—general orders No. 111 herewith enclosed—were accordingly made.

Twigg's division, reinforced by Shield's brigade of volunteers, was thrown into position on the 12th, and, of necessity, drawn into action in taking up the ground for its bivouac and the opposing height for our heavy battery. It will be seen that many of our officers and men were killed or wounded in this sharp combat—handsomely commenced by a company of the 7th infantry, under Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner, who is highly praised by all his commanders for signal services. Col. Harney coming up with the rifle regiment and first artillery (also parts of his brigade) brushed away the enemy and occupied the height on which, in the night, was placed a battery of one 24-pounder and two 24-pound howitzers, under the superintendence of Captain Lee, engineers, and Lieut. Hagner, ordnance. These guns opened next morning, and were served with effect by Capt. Steptoe and Lieut. Brown, 3d artillery, Lieut. Hagner, (ordnance), and Lieut. Seymour, 1st artillery.

The same night, with extreme toil and difficulty, under the superintendence of Lieut. Tower, engineers, and Lieut. Lapley, ordnance, an 8-inch howitzer was put in position across the river and opposite to the enemy's right battery. A detachment of four companies, under Major Bunham, New York volunteers, performed this creditable service, which enabled Lieut. Ripley, 3d artillery, in charge of the piece, to open a timely fire in that quarter.

Early on the 18th the columns moved to the general attack, and our success was speedy and decisive. Pillow's brigade, assaulting the right of the entrenchments, although compelled to retire, had the effect I have heretofore stated. Twigg's division, storming the strong and vital point of Cerro Gordo, pierced the centre, gained command of all the entrenchments, and cut them off from support.

As our infantry (Col. Riley's brigade) pushed on against the main body of the enemy, the guns of their own force were rapidly turned to play on that force, (under the immediate command of Santa Anna) who fled in confusion. Shields' brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy.

The part taken by the remainder of our forces, held in reserve to support and pursue, has already been noticed.

The moment the fate of the day was decided, the cavalry, and Taylor's and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalapa in advance of the pursuing columns of infantry—Twigg's division and the brigade of Shields, (now under Col. Baker), and Major Gen. Patterson was sent to take command of them. In the hot pursuit many Mexicans were captured or slain before our men and horses were exhausted by the heat and distance.

The rout proves to have been complete—the retreating army, except a small body of cavalry, being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The immediate consequences have been our possession of this important city, the abandonment of the works and artillery at La Hoyas, the next formidable pass between

Vera Cruz and the capital, and the prompt occupation, by Worth's division, of the fortress of Perote, (second only to San Juan d'Ulloa,) with its extensive armament of sixty-six guns and mortars, and its large supplies of material. To Gen. Worth's report, annexed, I refer for details.

Our whole force present, in action and in reserve, was 5,500; the enemy is estimated at 12,000, or more. About 3,000 prisoners, 4 or 5,000 stand of arms, and 43 pieces of artillery were taken. By the accompanying return, I regret to find our loss more severe than at first supposed, amounting in the two days to 34 officers and 350 men—in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1,000 to 1,200.

I am happy in communicating strong hopes for the recovery of the gallant Gen. Shields, who is so much improved as to have been brought to this place. I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Sir—One of those unfortunate reverses which will occur in the course of the war, has been productive of most disastrous consequences to this army, and under circumstances that seemed to indicate that fortune was on the point of favoring us; as the enemy were repulsed entirely on the previous day in their charge on the Cerro-Telegrafo, situated on the right of our works; but this morning at 7 o'clock, availing themselves, doubtless, of their better acquaintance with the country, they charged with their entire force in such a manner as to dislodge the troops that were guarding the newly finished fortifications, after a most vigorous resistance. After this they succeeded in taking the headquarters and other points of our encampment, giving rise to a confusion and disorder on our side, which even the commander-in-chief, aided by his Generals, found it impossible to restore, occasioning thereby the complete dispersal and rout of the infantry troops, and involving the loss of almost all our pieces of artillery. The cavalry forces only were not included in this disorder, but being hampered by a column of the enemy's troops that were in the vicinity of a wood on the left, it became necessary for them to vigorously open a passage, in order to avoid being taken prisoners; this it was that prevented us from joining the commander-in-chief, and the other Generals who were engaged in defending the battery situated in front of the headquarters.

During this time I was laboring under the most serious apprehension as to the fate of the commander-in-chief, whether he was killed or taken prisoner; but as I passed Jalapa, I happily heard of his safety, and hope soon to be re-united with him. In brief, I will say to your Excellency, that with the few remaining troops, infantry and cavalry, that I have re-united, and of which I shall hereafter give a more detailed account, I pursued my march, passing this night at La Hoyas, and I shall proceed until I receive further orders from the Government, as I am unable to defend any point on the route, in consequence of the total loss of artillery, and ammunition, as I have not sufficient powder left for one round. I would also mention, that I have at present no means for supporting the troops that follow me, and as for the cavalry, in consequence of the lengthy march they underwent from San Luis to this point, they are in a most deplorable state, as regards service.

I feel much at having to communicate, through you, to the acting President, such unfortunate news; but, nevertheless, I present you my respects and consideration. God and Liberty!

Headquarters, Banderilla, May 18th 1847.
VALENTIN CANALIZO,
To His Excellency the Minister of War.

A very long and deeply interesting account, in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of one of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, after a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battlefield during those two days of fearful carnage, says:

"No man living could have won the battle but Gen. Taylor. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there unconcerned on his white horse, a target for the balls and yet unhurt, every man felt like May when he said to his men at the gloomiest moment: 'Men, the day can be gained yet, and the dragons have to do it.' The same confidence would not have been felt in any other man; and to Gen. Taylor it is owing that our arms are not disgraced, and this brave little army sacrificed. What punishment from an indignant people does not that Administration deserve, which, either from spite, malice, or stupidity, voluntarily and without necessity leaves five thousand men hundreds of miles in an enemy's country to be sacrificed! It is frightful to think of! Had we been defeated, not one man in ten would have reached the Rio Grande. How many homes and hearts would have been made desolate—how much misery and ruin, caused by its insane acts, would have drawn down legions of curses, loud and deep, on the Administration's imbecile head!"

Pennsylvania Debt.—It is believed the August Interest on the Pennsylvania debt will be promptly paid. \$200,000 is now ready for the temporary loan. It is gratifying to learn that the credit of Pennsylvania is entirely restored, and will be sustained by the vigilance of those entrusted with the collection of the taxes, a year at their profession.

THE WAR AND ITS VICTIMS.

Since the commencement of the war with Mexico, we have killed and wounded at least 10,000 of her soldiers, and taken possession of immense tracts of her territory. It is estimated moreover by a Washington letter-writer that ours of its prejudices and the fanaticism of its religion. The authorities of Mexico refuse to treat for peace. The people in all directions he in wait to capture and kill every unprotected American. The city of Mexico is not the republic.

When the allies entered Paris, France itself was subdued; but we Americans may very well seize and hold the capital of Mexico, and yet be far from subjugating the entire nation. Thus the contingency may happen when the single alternative will be presented to this Government of maintaining a vast standing army in the heart of Mexico to guard the *spolia opima* of our triumphs, and to wait the period when the authorities of that distracted country may be willing to negotiate for peace. The question would then arise how far the resources of Mexico could be made available to pay the expenses of this large military force—a problem which we will not now endeavor to solve.—*N. O. Bee.*

Volunteers from Switzerland.—The war in Mexico has not only roused the military enthusiasm of our own citizens, but it seems that numbers of Europeans are offering their services to the United States Government. The German Schnellpost's correspondent in Basle, Switzerland, says eight hundred young and hardy men, among whom are some of the most distinguished officers in the Swiss service, have offered their services to the United States Government through the American consul at Basle. They will engage to serve during the war, or for five or ten years, and afterwards form themselves into a military colony in California, upon the plan of colonies which England and Russia have in several of their dominions. Several of these volunteers have families, and are most respectably connected.

Exports of Breadstuffs.—According to a statement in the Philadelphia American of Tuesday, the total export of Breadstuffs from the U. States, from the 1st of September, 1846, to 1st of May, 1847, has been:

Of Flour, barrels, 4,248,766
Of Corn Meal, " 529,747
Of Wheat, bushels, 2,045,432
Of Corn, " 11,007,441

Allowing five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, and the same quantity to a barrel of corn meal, the result would give a total export of flour and wheat equal to 23,339,203 bushels wheat, of corn meal and corn equal to 14,026,435 bushels of corn.

Of these large aggregates the city of Baltimore has contributed its full share. The exports of Breadstuffs from the Port of Baltimore during the last eight months—that is, from the 1st September, 1846, to the 30th April, 1847—were as follows, as ascertained from official sources down to 15th March, and from private sources for the subsequent six weeks:

Flour, 612,146 barrels.
Corn Meal, 55,124 barrels.
Wheat, 81,302 bushels.
Corn, 1,270,411 bushels.

The great bulk of these shipments from Baltimore was, of course, to England, Ireland and Scotland. Their aggregate value, at a fair average, in our market, is but little, if any, short of four millions of dollars.

Crops.—A recent ride through several "wheat raising" counties in Pennsylvania, has satisfied us that one great staple of our State is nearly destroyed for the present year. Certainly, the fields which we saw will not produce more than a third, or half the usual crop on such an amount of land. The winter has been very severe on autumn sown grain, and we learn from gentlemen who have been through most of the counties, that the indications therein are not more favorable than in those through which we travelled. A friend from the West mentions the prospect of a short crop in Ohio, but not to the extent apprehended in Pennsylvania.—*G. S. Gaz.*

A family of Choctaw Indians, whose ancestors have lived immemorially in our vicinity, says the Baton Rouge Conservator, of the 3d inst., and who, from once a powerful body, are now dwindled down to some half dozen degraded beings, engaged themselves last week in the solemn office of a capital punishment. It has been long known that one of the family, in a drunken brawl, killed another, and that punishment must follow, but the murderer, and the friends of the murdered, have for months visited and camped together on equal terms, apparently enjoying the most perfect social intercourse. On Saturday last, the poor wretches, covered with rags, and scarcely provided with food to keep their souls and bodies together, camped in a beautiful piece of woods near our town, and commenced the solemn ceremonies of a funeral, the victim taking part in them. Towards nightfall the preparations were finished, and the poor Indian exposed his naked breast—a load of buckshot, fired by his nearest relative, pierced his heart, and he fell a corpse. Nearly three days were consumed in weeping over his grave, and then the retainers of justice wended their way off to the swamps.

The corporation of Boston have decided by the casting vote of the Mayor, that there shall be no licensed sale of intoxicating drinks in Boston on the present year.

New York Judgeships go a Begging.—The State of New York is at present in a strange predicament, which will cause a great deal of trouble if she does not get out of it soon. A New York letter of Monday says: "It appears that every member to whom nominations for Judges has been offered, has refused to accept, preferring to follow his profession rather than take an office worth fifteen hundred dollars a year. Lawyers competent to sit on the bench can make easily four or five thousand dollars a year at their profession."

Suppose Gen. Scott in the city of Mexico, at the head of twenty thousand men. Still he has the *vis inertiae* of a population of eight millions to overcome—he has to encounter the sullen, vindictive, though temporarily impotent hatred of a race proverbial for the violence of its prejudices and the fanaticism of its religion. The authorities of Mexico refuse to treat for peace. The people in all directions he in wait to capture and kill every unprotected American. The city of Mexico is not the republic.

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The Season in the West.—From a communication in the Cincinnati Gazette, we find that the late frosts have proved so destructive to stone-fruits, that of Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, not one blossom in ten thousand is supposed to have survived them, and not more than one in a hundred of Pears, Cherries, and Plums. The same failure of the fruit crop is general in this neighborhood, though there are in particular localities a few exceptions to the general fact.

Shipwreck and Great Loss of Life.—A correspondent at Castine writes that a letter has been received in that town from St. Peters, Me., via Halifax, which states that on the 20th ult. the French brig *Clarissa* was lost at the entrance of the harbor of St. Peters and sixty-three lives lost. The bodies were all washed on shore and buried on the island.

Cerro Gordo and Waterloo.—The battles of Cerro Gordo and Waterloo were both fought on the Sabbath. Comparing the odds against Scott with those Wellington encountered, and Cerro Gordo stands a prouder victory than that of Waterloo.

Death of a U. S. Senator.—The steamboat *Eureka*, from Columbus, arrived yesterday, reports the death at his residence in that city, of the Hon. Jesse Speight, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.—*Mobile Advertiser*, May 10.

An Irish girl living at service in a gentleman's family in Boston, sent three pounds to her mother, in the North of Ireland, by the steamer of the 1st March. By the last steamer she received an answer, from which the Transcript makes the following extract:—"Dear Daughter—I received your kind and affectionate letter with the enclosed sum of three pounds, which was a joyful sight for a starving mother and a heart-broken sister. I well may call it heart-broken, when she has been working every day breaking stones on the public roads, with hundreds of our countrymen and women, without a shoe on their feet, which is the situation of your poor sister."

Ten Dollars Fine for Kissing.—Among the indictments before the Sussex Oyer and Terminer last week, was one against William Snyder, of Stillwater, for an assault and battery on Miss Phebe L. Allen, with intent to kiss. The offence appeared by the testimony of the young lady to have been committed against her will. The Court charged the jury, that this thing having been done against the will of the young lady, it constituted an assault and battery, of which, if they believed the testimony, they must find the defendant guilty, which they did, and the Court imposed a fine of ten dollars. The essence of the crime is said to consist in the fact that the defendant is a married man.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Foreign Obituary.—Lieut. Col. Sir Walter Scott, the eldest and last surviving son of the great novelist, recently died at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from Madras, aged forty-six. The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the Quarterly Review, and the only grandson of the author of Waverley.

The papers also mention the death of the Duke of Argyll, in the 70th year of his age; and Sir DAVID GOULD, Senior Admiral of the Red, the last of the Captains who commanded the line-of-battle ships at the battle of the Nile. He died at the advanced age of ninety. The death of Lord Cowley, at Paris, a younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is also stated.

Bull-his Brains Out.—We have often heard this spoken of, but never before heard of its being put into practice. A man named Stewart, lately arrested in Clinton county, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, after his apprehension cut his throat, but the doctors sewed it up, and he was confined in a dungeon. Here he put his design of self-destruction into execution by striking his head, while chained down against the floor, and wall until his skull was fractured, and his brains oozing out. When found he was quite dead.

Adrian, Michigan.—Seventeen years ago the site of this village was a dense wilderness: it now contains about three thousand inhabitants, forty-eight dry goods, grocery, drug, shoe, and hardware stores; four steam engines, of from 12 to 25 horse power; eight forwarding houses, nine clergymen, twelve physicians, five churches, of which one is wood and the others brick (one not yet finished), court-house, and jail, and buildings enough going on to give constant employment to fifty-five joiners and twelve brick-makers.

Beautiful!—At the Webster dinner at Richmond, the following toast was drunk with enthusiasm: "The States of the Union! distinct like the billows, but one like the sea."

The Hon. Richard Rush, the Minister to Prussia, has put out in the steamship *Washington*, which sails from New York on the 1st of June next.

An association has been formed in N. York for the purpose of building houses for the poor better adapted to their comfort and convenience, and at lower rates than the dwellings which are now within their reach.

**GOOD INTENT
FACTORY,**Situating in Huntington township,
Adams county,**STILL IN MOTION!**

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would now take this method to inform them and the public in general, that after a great deal of pains, his Establishment is in complete order, and that he intends continuing the

**MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,
AT REDUCED PRICES:**

SATINETS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts. (Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean.)

TWEED, (quarters,) made at 62½ to 75 cts. do. (3 quarters,) " 31½ to 37½ "

CLOTH, " 40 to 50 "

LINSEY, " 20 to 31 "

KENLUCKY JEAN, " 18½ to 25 "

BLANKETS, (broad,) " 18½ to 25 "

FLANNEL, (colored,) " 31 to 35 "

do. (white,) " 25 "

CARPETING, CARPET and STOCKING YARN, in the same proportion.

Wool Carded at 5 cents per Pound.

If Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture, at the following places, viz: John Miller's tavern, New Oxford; George Ickes' tavern, Abbotstown; Caleb B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Hillsburg; Geo. Deardorff's mill, Lattimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg.

For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

**ROLL-CARDING,
FULLING, DYEING,
Manufacturing, &c.,**

At John Yeatts' tavern, York road; John Miller's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers' mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers, on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Glass' tavern, Hunterstown.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly on Monday—at the first every two weeks once. Persons sending Wool to manufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle.

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render satisfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove satisfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool.

Goods at all times exchanged for wool. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash. Six per cent. deducted for cash payment.

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALBK. PRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JAMES MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment, in South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warehouse, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the

New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP.

Gettysburg, April 26.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

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NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, a LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY CLOTHS,

among which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Blankets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business.

Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. Middlecott

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES.

At unusually low prices; making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY CLOTHS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements; I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.

Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cassimerette, Cassinet, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Coat Cases, &c.—Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinet, Linen, Cord and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Manxelles and Cassinet. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing of a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calskin. Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTERS, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast IRON ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

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TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT

SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this Machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appoquinimink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We submit only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1841.

"Previous to harvest, we had 5 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was sown and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2—Two acres of broadcast sown, surveyed together, two bushels of seed to the acre, twenty-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre.

No. 3—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

(Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone, (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition,) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent., and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent.

The drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September, 1841.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Musselman, Joseph Weaver,

Abraham Weaver, George Morgan,

Martin Herr, of Piquette, Daniel King,

John Weaver, John Kachel,

John Musselman, John Grieder,

David Miller, Benjamin Grieder.

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights,

on satisfactory terms, by applying to them.

S. & M. PENNOCK, Patentees,

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10.

Whitcomb Hotel,

Corner of Main and Beaver Sts. YORK, Penn.

REVIVED!

DANIEL MILLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the above well-known house, kept for many years by Mr. John Welsh and others as a Hotel. The house having recently undergone a thorough repair is now in first-rate order, and the proprietor is determined to spare neither labor or expense in providing for the comfort of those who may favor him with their company. His CHAMBERS will be furnished with everything that will make them comfortable—his TABLE will be supplied with the best liquors and other refreshments—his STABLE, which is as large and comfortable as any in the place, will be attended by an attentive Hostler—in short, everything that can make guests comfortable will be found at Whitcomb.

Having been engaged for some years in the business, and being determined to devote his whole time and attention to it, the public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone which may be necessary for the comfort of those who may make his house their stopping place.

His charges will be reasonable, to suit the times, and Whitcomb shall assume, under the care of the subscriber, the character of a first-rate Hotel at second-rate prices.

Boards will be accommodated.

York, April 26.

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THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 24, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

Appointment by the Postmaster General.

ANKL T. WRIGHT to be Postmaster at Wil-
sonville, Adams county, in place of George
Wilson, resigned.Our young neighbor KELLER KURTZ,
has opened quite a neat little Store round the
Corner, and has a pretty assortment of Books,
Stationery, and notions. See advertisement.GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June, has been
received. Its embellishments are, The Falls of
Tococa—The Home Bird—and the Paris Fash-
ions. This number closes the volume. The
July number commences another volume, in
which will be commenced a New Sea Story, en-
titled "The Slaver." There will also be in the
July number a splendid mezzotint Portrait of
Gen. Taylor, by Sartain, from an original draw-
ing taken at Monterey.Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi,
has been appointed by the President to be a
Brigadier General in the Army, in the place
of Gen. Pillow, promoted.It is said that Majors Gaines and Borland
and Capt. Clay, and the other prisoners taken at
Encarnacion, are still closely confined, and their
wants neglected, notwithstanding Santa Anna's
engagement to release them when prisoners
were exchanged after the battle of Buena Vista.Great numbers of troops were daily ar-
riving at New Orleans, at the last accounts, prin-
cipally from the West, on their way to rein-
force Generals Taylor and Scott.

Lieut. Col. May.

This officer was at New Orleans at the last
accounts, and was the "lion" of the day. On
the evening of the 11th inst. he visited the
French opera, where he was soon recognized by
the audience, and his name resounded through
all parts of the house. He attempted to with-
draw, but could not succeed, and the house was
filled with vociferous cheering; the ladies show-
ered bouquets upon him, and waved their hand-
kerchiefs; the band struck up Hail Columbia;
and it was some minutes before the house gave
their attention to the performance. The Pica-
yune remarks—"We have no doubt he felt more
trepidation than when he bounded over the
breastwork at Resaca, in face of the Mexican
artillery."

Church Riot.

There has been for some time past a great
deal of feeling among the members of the Bap-
tist Church at Pittsburg, on account of a suit
for slander instituted by the pastor, Rev. Mr.
Teasdale, against Mr. Lee, one of his members.
On Friday evening week a business meeting
was convened, at which Mr. Lee's friends
attended in considerable force. Mr. Teasdale
was in the chair. A resolution was carried,
directing him to vacate the chair, which he re-
fused to do, when he was forcibly ejected from
the chair, and the lights blown out. The dis-
turbance was so great as to produce much ex-
citement in the neighborhood, and the watch-
men were called in to preserve the peace. On
the following Sabbath, the church was opened
as usual, although another minister officiated.
There was a full meeting of the members pre-
sent, and a preamble and resolutions were passed
by an overwhelming majority, 118 to 6, declar-
ing the expulsion of the pastor unjust, unau-
thorized and illegal.

Diabolical Act.

One of the most unexampled acts of poison-
ing ever heard of, was committed a few days
ago in Shelby county, Texas. There was a
wedding at a Mr. Wilkinson's, at which all the
invited guests were poisoned. Out of sixty
persons poisoned, thirty, the physician says,
will certainly die. Ten or twelve were already
dead. Strange to tell, none of the family were
injured, nor yet the bride and groom. Old
Wilkinson had absconded. That portion of
Texas was in arms, and we bide the guilty!
It is supposed that the negroes were hired by a
rejected suitor to administer the poison in the
coffee, or food.

Steamboat Explosion.—16 Lives Lost!

The steamer New Hampshire blew up some
distance below Little Rock, Arkansas, on the
6th inst., killing SIXTEEN PERSONS, both
clerks of the boat, and the first engineer, being
among the number. The boat turned comple-
tely over, and is a total loss.A fire broke out at Cincinnati on the
morning of the 15th, which consumed a number
of buildings, amongst which were the exten-
sive foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop,
copper shop, steam engine shop, flouring
mill, and distillery of Mr. D. A. Powell. His
loss is not less than \$100,000. The whole
loss by the fire is estimated at \$123,000. A
large number of persons are thrown out of em-
ployment by this casualty.

German Colony.

About 6000 German emigrants, in a body,
are now on their way to one of the Counties of
Wisconsin, the whole of which county the col-
ony will occupy. The advance guard, 45 in
number, landed at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on
the 7th inst.

Relief to Ireland.

Mr. Chandler, of the U. S. Gazette, in his
paper of Saturday, acknowledges the receipt
from the citizens of FAIRFIELD, Adams
county, through JAMES WILSON, Esq., of \$67
for the sufferers in Ireland.

Latest from Gen. Taylor.

A letter from the correspondent of the Pica-
yune, dated from Gen. Taylor's Camp, near Mon-
terey, April 25, says there is but little prospect
of an onward movement, as the time of nearly
all the twelve months' volunteers would expire
very shortly, and it was not likely they would
remain beyond their time.An American who had lived in San Luis for
a number of years, arrived at the camp, on the
24th, from that place. He says that not more
than 10,000 of Santa Anna's army engaged at
Buena Vista reached San Luis. Hundreds de-
serted on the march, and hundreds died on the
road, and were left sick and wounded. He says
that the entire length of the road presents a most
sad feature—graves on every side, unburied
bodies, sick and broken-down soldiers at all the
ranchos, and every other evidence of a routed,
dispirited, and broken-down army.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston
last night week, with dates from Liverpool to
the 4th inst.The market for bread stuffs was up, and prices
advancing—and the demand was increasing on
the continent.The Cotton market was depressed, and prices
had somewhat declined.The money market in England was greatly
depressed, and there had been large failures.—
Bullion in the Bank of England was decreasing.
Rate of discount had advanced one per cent.The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was fast fail-
ing in health; no hopes of his recovery.—
O'Connell was gradually sinking.An attempt had been made to assassinate the
Pope, but the plot was discovered before its
consummation.The potato disease had re-appeared. Veger-
tation was backward in France. Spring favor-
able in Ireland.There was not much political news of in-
terest.A girl aged about 17 years, threw herself
off the Monongahela Bridge at Pittsburg, on
Tuesday last, a height of over 40 feet. She
was a stranger, and no cause was known for
the rash and melancholy suicide.It has since been ascertained, that her
name was Miss Richardson, an exceedingly
beautiful and interesting young lady. She has
been laboring under indisposition for some time,
which had an influence upon her mind. On
that morning, however, she was thought to be
convalescent, and left home to see her manna-
maker. Instead of doing so, she directed her
course to the bridge, crossed to the west side,
and then returned to the centre, where she stop-
ped, took off her bonnet and tied it to the wire
cable, removed her slippers, climbed upon the
side wall of the bridge, and then deliberately
pitched herself head foremost into the river!
The height of the bridge is about 35 feet, and
there was only about a foot of water at the
place. She fell on her head, and of course was
killed instantly.

Generosity.

Allegheny county, Pa., including Pittsburg,
has contributed EIGHTEEN THOUSAND
DOLLARS, in cash and produce, for the relief
of the Irish.Mr. Black, the American Consul at the
Capital of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans,
having been expelled by order of the Governor,
immediately after the arrival of Santa Anna
from Buena Vista.The General Assembly of the Presby-
terian Church met at Richmond, Va., on Thurs-
day last, and was opened with a sermon by the
Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Moderator of the last
Assembly. After the sermon Dr. Thorn-
well, of S. C. was chosen Moderator of the As-
sembly, and Dr. Sparrow, of Va. temporary
Clerk. Baltimore was fixed upon as the place
of meeting of the next General Assembly.—
About 200 Commissioners are said to be present.Seth Barton, Solicitor of the Treasury,
has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Chili,
in the place of William Crump; and R. H. Gil-
let Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of
Barton.

Emigrants.

From the 1st of January to the 17th of May,
44,527 steerage passengers arrived at the Quar-
antine Station, at New York, while 527 died
on their passage during the same period.The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio
Rail Road, have rejected the propositions of the
Pittsburg and McConnellsville Company, by a
decided vote—so that a connection by that
route appears now out of the question.The Hagerstown Herald of Wednesday
says that the wheat crop of that county is im-
proving rapidly.The Canals of this State appear to be do-
ing an excellent business this season. The
Danville American, speaking of that division,
says there is a constant stream of boats; besides,
many of the boats are now provided with extra
hands and horses, and run day and night. The
revenue of the State will be considerably increas-
ed. The collector at Northumberland informed
us that the tolls received at that place are much
larger than any previous year.The Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette states that
no inconsiderable destitution exists among the
poor of Prince George's county. A wealthy
clergyman in the lower part of the county has
been making collections to buy corn for the
suffering poor in his parish.Iceberg.—A large island of ice was seen
drifting past the South side of Nantucket on
Saturday week.

Guerrilla War.

An order issued by the celebrated Mexican
Chief, Canales, has been found upon the Alcalde
of Guerrero, who, in company with one of Can-
ales' captains, was arrested by Capt. Lamar's
Rangers. From this order it is manifest that
the Guerrilla mode of warfare is to be enforced
all along the valley of the Rio Grande.The order says that the Americans have com-
mitted a horrible massacre upon a rancho of Mex-
icans, and shot 25 of them, and there is no other
course left than retaliation. Martial law is
therefore proclaimed, and every Mexican declar-
ed a traitor, and shot, who does not immediately
take up arms, and report himself. The order is
peremptory. It commands his followers to
spare neither age nor condition. Every Amer-
ican found within the territory of Mexico,
whether armed or unarmed, must be put to the
sword.We have had full measure of the glories of
war, but should the guerrilla plan continue any
length of time, the butcheries will be appalling.
Canales is a graduate of a sanguinary school, a
robber-chief by profession, and a cut-throat by
nature, and is just the man to gloat over the
barbarities of such a war.The intelligence from England by the
Britannia announces a severe pressure in the
money market, produced by the
large exports of specie to pay for bread-
stuffs. The principal portion of the coin
thus exported has come to the United
States.In 1839, when a partial failure of the
crops in Great Britain rendered a foreign
supply of corn necessary, and specie
went out of the Kingdom in exchange,
the supplies were procured in the Baltic
countries; and the consequent pressure
in the British money market re-acted
with such force in the United States as to
compel a second suspension of the
Banks, between New York and Charles-
ton, and throughout the West.At the present crisis, however, the
scarcity which prevails in the British
Islands exists also in the Baltic countries,
and in other parts of Europe which are
usually looked to for extra supplies when
needed. The United States is now the
only country which has a large surplus
of grain—and of that surplus no great
deal, perhaps, now remains on hand.The extraordinary demand for our
flour, wheat, corn and provisions in Eu-
rope, which brings such an influx of
specie into the country, has occurred
just at a time when nothing else could
have saved us from a most oppressive
affliction in respect to money affairs.—
The war with Mexico, drawing specie
away from the uses of business to be ex-
pended in another country, together
with the operation of the sub-treasury,
subtracting coin from circulation to re-
main idle in the vaults of the Treasury,
must have combined to produce great
embarrassment in all the relations of
business.When the present crisis shall have
passed away, and the crops of Europe
shall have returned to their average
yield, the ordeal, postponed for the time
being, for our endurance, may be expect-
ed to come with accumulated severity.
If the rickety machinery of the Sub-
Treasury shall then be in force, a gen-
eral swamping of the whole system may
be the least of the visitations to be look-
ed for. The current of trade, returning
to its usual channels, must of course take
back to Europe large masses of the coin
which the present exigency has forced
into our coffers; and we shall have once
more to learn—what ought never to be
forgotten—to trust to our own resources.
—Balt. Amer.A Noble Contribution.—A generous
hearted son of the "Green Isle of the
Ocean," came into town, on Monday, on
foot, from Newark, Wayne county,
bringing with him the sum of twenty dol-
lars, which he had saved from his hard
earnings during the past winter, and
which was not required for the support
of his family. This money he had been
hoarding for the purpose of forwarding it
to his brothers and sisters in Ireland,
to relieve the cravings of hunger. He
said he had no necessity for it, and
it would do him no good to keep it in
his pocket, while it might keep a brother
or sister from famishing. The money
was deposited in safe hands to be remit-
ted to Ireland; and the honest and in-
dustrious Irishman left with the noble
satisfaction that he had contributed his
mite to relieve the sufferings of relatives
and friends.—Rochester Advocate.Gen. Taylor's Opinion.—In a letter
to the Hon. J. W. Miller, U. S. Senator
from New Jersey, Gen. Taylor, speak-
ing of the revolutions in Mexico, says:
"While these intestine divisions prevent
Mexico from putting forth her strength
in defensive war, it is much to be feared
that they will equally incapacitate her for
making peace."Four hundred boys are now engaged
at the arsenal at Watervliet, near Albany,
in New York State, in the preparation
of cartridges. The War Department
has made a requisition for a million of
cartridges for each month.V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third
and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau
street (Tribune Buildings) New York, and
S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Bal-
timore, is our authorized Agent for receiving
advertisements and subscriptions to the "AD-
AMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting
for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	8 75 to 9 00
Wheat,	-	1 05 to 2 05
Rye,	-	92 to 95
Corn,	-	1 02 to 1 04
Oats,	-	55 to 60
Beef Cattle,	-	6 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. V.
Gerhart, Mr. DANIEL THUMMER, to Miss ELIZA
GUYER—both of this place.On the 18th inst. by the Rev. John Ulrich,
Mr. SAMUEL BOWERS, to Miss MARY DELAP-
all of this county.On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Good,
Mr. PETER H. RAFFENBERGER, to Miss LEAN
HOLLINGER—both near York Springs.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Mr. JOHN LEAS, sen., of
Tyrone township, a patriot of the Revolution,
and a very worthy man, in the 92d year of his
age.In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 1st inst., Mrs.
ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Spencer S. John, and
daughter of Mr. Peter Lott, formerly of this
county, in the 24th year of her age.The CORNER STONE of the FRANK-
LIN CHURCH in Franklin town-
ship, York county, will be laid on the 20th day
of June, A. D. 1847. There will be services
in the English and German languages.
May 24.

Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

ADAMS DIVISION, No. 214, SOARS OF
TEMPERANCE, will hold a Public
Meeting and Procession, in the regular of the
Order, on Monday, June 11th. There will be
an Address delivered on the occasion by Rev. S.
HARVEY, of Frederick, Md. Sister Divisions
are respectfully invited to be present. Process-
ion will form on High street, in front of the
Division room, at 3 o'clock, P. M.WM. P. BELL,
J. BRINGMAN,
GEO. E. BUEHLER,
CONRAD WEAVER,
J. G. BAKER.

May 24.

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND
NOTION STORE.KELLER KURTZ,
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.,RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Adams county, that he has lately opened a
Store of the above description, where may be
found a large and choice collection of Standard
Works in the several departments of Literature,
including Theology,
Medicine,
Law,
Poetry,
Natural History,
General Biography,
Voyages,
Travels,
English and American Classical and General
Literature,
Illuminated Works,
To which additions are constantly being
made. He is prepared to sell School, Miscel-
laneous, and Blank Books, LOWER than they
have ever been offered in this place. He asks
the attention of purchasers to call and examine
his selection before buying elsewhere.Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, of every
size, price, binding and embellishment. New
American publications in all the departments
of Learning are received immediately on their
publication.

Stationery of every Variety.

Special care will be given to the instant ex-
ecution of orders—Merchants, Parents, Teach-
ers and Scholars can be supplied with all the
School and Miscellaneous Books on the most
advantageous terms.Also—a well selected stock of BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS—a general assortment
of FISHING TACKLE, &c.The public are respectfully invited to call
and examine for themselves.
May 23.

FACTORY SITES & TOWN LOTS

At Wewerton, Md.,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.THE WEVERTON MANUFACTURING
COMPANY will sell or lease, as may be
desired, at Public Auction, at Wewerton,
On Thursday, the 17th of June next,a number of very eligible situated Town Lots,
and on terms satisfactory to the purchasers.—
The sale will be peremptory. In the meantime
they will sell or lease, Factory Sites, at private
contracts, and manufacturers and those dis-
posed to enter into that business are invited to
view them, under the confident belief that they
can nowhere find sites as cheaply to be obtain-
ed or as advantageously situated.A dam of permanent character is in progress
of construction, and it and the race-way will
be completed early the ensuing autumn, when
power for running from two to three hundred
thousand spindles will be made available for
factories.Wewerton is situated on the lines of the Ches-
apeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad, and the Turnpike from the City of
Frederick to Harper's Ferry. These highways
unite a few miles east of it, pass in juxtapo-
sition through it, and separate a few miles west
of it; and it is thus supplied with communica-
tions by which a certain and cheap supply of
raw materials can be obtained at all seasons,
and manufactured articles be sent to all parts
of the Union. It is in the midst of a fertile
agricultural region. It is believed, that not only
subsistence but fuel also, can be more cheaply
procured there than at any manufacturing town
now improved. The climate is fine, and the
water, supplied by numerous springs, cannot be
excelled.Building Materials of all kinds are easily and
cheaply procured.The first applicants for Factory sites, will be
accommodated on the most liberal terms.It is proper to remark, that every deed or
lease for property will contain a clause prohib-
iting thereon the manufacture or sale of ardent
spirits, and all other intoxicating drinks.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE JACOBS, Pres't.

May 24.

THE Subscriber, of the late firm of Buck &
Moore, takes this method of informing his
friends and the public in general, that he has
bought out the interest of S. L. Buck, at the old
established CLOTHING STAND, No. 253 Mar-
ket Street, Philadelphia, and is now prepared to
furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING,
at prices which cannot but secure to him the
patronage of all who wish to purchase Cheap
Clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress
and Frock Coats, from \$5 50 to \$18; do. Pants,
from 75 cents to \$6; Vests, from 62 1/2 cents to
\$1, suit of Summer Clothing for \$3.25. Also,
all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at
extremely low prices.Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well
to call at the store of
JOSEPH J. MOORE,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 24.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of
Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accord-
ance with a resolution passed at a Public Meet-
ing on Tuesday last, that an election will be
held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Get-
tysburg, on Saturday the 26th of June next, for
the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall
be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy,"
for the purpose of converting it into Public
Schools.The election will be held between the hours
of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper
officers will be appointed and tickets prepared
for that purpose.By order of the Board,
H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.
Gettysburg, May 10.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "GETTYSBURG
AND BLACK'S TAVERN TURNPIKE
COMPANY," will take notice, that an Election
will be held at the Court-house in the Borough
of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 8th day of June
next, for the purpose of choosing One President,
Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other
officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct
the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.
GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.
May 3.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Schaffter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate
of JOSEPH SCHAFFTER, late of Ber-
wick township, Adams county, deceased, having
been granted to the subscriber, residing in
Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to
those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle
the same; and those who have claims to pre-
sent the same, properly authenticated, for set-
tlement.CONRAD ALWINE, Adm'r.
May 3.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, un-
der a deed of voluntary assignment, As-
signee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen town-
ship, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to
all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT,
to call and make payment to the subscriber, re-
siding in Menallen township, and those having
claims against him, to present them, properly
authenticated for settlement.JACOB SHANK, Assignee.
April 5.

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate
of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin
township, Adams county, deceased, having been
granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen
township, he hereby gives notice to those in-
debted to said Estate, to call and settle the
same; and those who have claims to present
the same, properly authenticated, for settle-
ment.N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.
April 12.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very
large stock of
which they will dispose of low, by the single
bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establish-
ment.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
March 15.

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of nu-
merous friends, I hereby announce myself
as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREAS-
URER, subject to the decision of the Whig
County Convention. Should my political friends
deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect
me to the office, its duties will be promptly and
faithfully discharged.THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, April 26.

COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I
offer myself as a candidate for the office of
COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully
ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for
the office, at their regular Convention.ROBERT G. HARPER.
Gettysburg, April 19.

COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number
of friends, I respectfully present myself as
a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREAS-
URER, and solicit the nomination at the next
Whig County Convention.GEORGE LITTLE.
Gettysburg, May 10.

COUNTY TREASURER.

WHAT is that principle which we call
the blood?
The blood is that principle which by the
whole system is regulated. Therefore, if the
blood becomes impure, a general derangement
of the system must ensue; and give rise to
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,
Headache, Fullness of Blood, Biliousness, Scat-
ty, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, In-
digestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism
and Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Affections,
Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pleurisy, Inflamma-
tion of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measles,
Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore
Throat, Inward Weakness, Worms, Quinsy, Bron-
chitis, Cholera, Dysentery, Gravel, Salt Rheum,
Deafness and other affections of the Ear, St. An-
thony's Fire, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers,
White Swellings, Tumors, Biles, Suppressed
Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints
in general, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual
Costiveness, and all diseases depending on a
disordered and diseased state of the blood, or a
suspension of the healthy secretions.Therefore, on the first appearance of any of
these symptoms, Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood
Pills, should be procured and used according to
the directions.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2 50.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st.
and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.The above medicine is for sale by S. H.
Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg,
May 24.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

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of the system must ensue; and give rise to
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digestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism
and Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Affections,
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tion of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measles,
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Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg,
May 24.

NEW GOODS. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

THE LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, & Vestings, with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful FANCY GOODS, among which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES, Shawls, Bonnets, and BONNET TRIMMINGS.

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

AS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of

British, French and American DRY GOODS, of the newest styles and richest designs. Also, GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES.

at unusually low prices; making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 19.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

which he intends to sell at

The very lowest prices for CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "The Old Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS.

GROCERIES, Hardware.

QUICKLY SOLD, &c.

Together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

E. H. DOGWA.

May 10.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishingly low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS.

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements. I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of the truth.

Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cassimeres, Cassinetti, Linen, Check and Gingham Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinetti, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—Fancy colors and styles—Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marcellines and Cassinetti—Also Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calikin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low

Gettysburg, May 3

Blacksmithing.

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

GOOD INTENT FACTORY.

Situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county.

STILL IN MOTION.

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would now take this method to inform them and the public in general, that, after a great deal of pains, his Establishment is in complete order, and that he intends continuing the

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

SATINETS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts (Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean)

TWEED, (6 quarters) made at 62 1/2 to 75 cts, do. (3 quarters) " 31 1/2 to 37 1/2 "

CLOTH, LINSEY, " 20 to 24 "

KEN LUCKY JEAN, " 15 1/2 to 25 "

BLANKETS, (broad), " 15 to 25 "

FLANNEL, (colored), " 31 to 35 "

CARPETING, CARPET and STOCKING YARN, in the same proportion

Wool Curled at 5 cents per Pound.

Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture, at the following places, viz: John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; George Ickes tavern, Abbotstown; Caleb B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Dillburg; Geo. Deardoff's mill, Lattimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg

For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

ROLL-CARDING, FULLING, DYING, Manufacturing, &c.,

At John Yeatts' tavern, York road; John Miley's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers' mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers', on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Grass' tavern, Hunterstown.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly on Monday—at the first every two weeks once. Persons sending Wool to manufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render satisfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove satisfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool

Goods at all times exchanged for wool. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash. SIX PER CENT deducted for cash payment

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3.

DAVID HEAGY,

Gettysburg, Pa.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the

CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by J. J. MINTZ, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold at the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct 12

THE NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity and the public generally that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warehouse a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly, and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M. Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon,

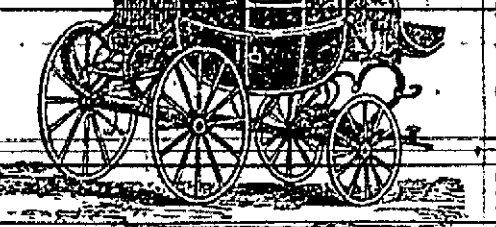
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and is prepared to receive and attend to all cases of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel

May 11.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grain Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use, he has on hand, already made a number of the celebrated

SAVILEY PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has also

THRASHING-MACHINES, ready-made, and continues to manufacture LITZ'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over-York patterns

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO 230 BALTIMORE ST,

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made of superior style and workmanship

No variation in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment. The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of CLOTHS, a very large assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varieties of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oil—cheaper than ever

I & C are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balm, celebrated throughout all over and neighboring States as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb 1.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly known as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King on the south side of Main street a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDON ROUGE AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices

U. M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 1

TO FARMERS. PENNOCK'S PATENT SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THE most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware County Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appoquinimick Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle County Agricultural Society, of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented, also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the State of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We submit only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1844

"Previous to harvest, we had 5 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

No. 1 and 2—Two acres of broadcast, sowed together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27 1/2 bushels to the acre

No. 3—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 36 bushels.

No. 4—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 36 bushels

No. 5—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone, the soil being the same, or perhaps in inferior condition, the crop was increased 7 1/2 bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, 9 pecks make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent, and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent.

The drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September, 1846

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted

Henry Musselman, Joseph Weaver, Abraham Weaver, George Morgan, Martin Herr, of Pequea, Daniel Krug, John Weaver, John Kachel, John Musselman, John Greider, David Miller, Benjamin Greider.

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights, on satisfactory terms, by applying to them

S. & M. PENNOCK, Patented, Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD, Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware Room is connected with the establishment, where are constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SITTLES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor Ridge Road above Buttonwood st. Philadelphia, Feb 1

PICTURE

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Dealers;

WARD has the Medal Four first premiums and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited

Ex Portraits taken in exquisite style, with and without weather

Instructions given in the art

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices

New York, 261 Broadway, Philadelphia 137 Chestnut st., Boston, 25 Court, and 55 Hancock st., Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st. Washington 15 Pennsylvania Avenue. Petersburg Va. Mechanics Hall. Cincinnati Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st. Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 2

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 5th day of May, 1846, until the 31 day of May, 1847—both days included.

DR.

To balance of Duplicate for 1839, in hands of J. Slantz, \$16 12

Do. do. for 1845, in hands of Q. Armstrong, 253 90

Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1846, 1027 72

Stall Rent (Market house), 20 00

Cash received for sale of Engine house (York st) 10 15

Do. do. (High st) 12 12 1/2

Money obtained on loan, 1455 00

\$2795 01 1/2

CR.

By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, 3 72

By orders paid out as follows, to wit: Holding Borough Election

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Battle of Cerro Gordo.**Official Despatches of General Scott.**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Jalapa, April 23, 1847.

Sir: In forwarding the reports of the commanders which detail the operations of their several corps against the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, I shall present, in continuation of my former report, but an outline of the affair; and while adopting heartily their commendations of the order and efficiency of individuals, I shall mention by name only those who figure prominently, or, from position, could not be included in those sub-reports.

The field sketch herewith, indicates the positions of the two armies. The *tierra caliente*, or low level, terminates at *Plan del Rio*, the site of the American camp, from which the road ascends immediately in a long circuit among lofty hills, whose commanding points had all been fortified and garrisoned by the enemy. His right, entrenched, rested on a precipice overhanging an impassable ravine that forms the bed of the stream; and his entrenchments extended continuously to the road, on which was placed a formidable battery. On the outside, the lofty and difficult height of Cerro Gordo commanded the approaches in all directions. The main body of the Mexican army was encamped on level ground, with a battery of five pieces, half a mile in the rear of the heights towards Jalapa.

Resolving, if possible, to turn the enemy's left, and attack in rear, while menacing or engaging his front, I caused daily reconnaissances to be pushed, with a view of finding a route for a force to debouch on the Jalapa road and cut off retreat.

The reconnaissance begun by Lieut. Beauregard, was continued by Captain Lee, engineers, and a road made along difficult slopes and over chasms—out of the enemy's view, though reached by his fire when discovered—until arriving at the Mexican lines, further reconnaissance became impossible without an action. The desired point of debouchure, the Jalapa road, was not therefore reached, though believed to be within easy distance; and to gain that point, it now became necessary to carry the height of Cerro Gordo. The dispositions in my plan of the battle—general orders No. 111 heretofore enclosed—were accordingly made.

Twigg's division, reinforced by Shields' brigade of volunteers, was thrown into position on the 17th, and was, of necessity, drawn into action in taking up the ground for its bivouac and the opposing height for our heavy battery. It will be seen that many of our officers and men were killed or wounded in this sharp combat—handsomely commenced by a company of the 7th infantry, under Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner, who is highly praised by all his commanders for signal services.—Col. Harney coming up with the rifle regiment and first artillery (also parts of his brigade) brushed away the enemy and occupied the height—on which, in the night, was placed a battery of one 24-pounder and two 24-pound howitzers, under the superintendence of Captain Lee, engineers, and Lieut. Hagner, ordnance. These guns opened next morning, and were served with effect by Capt. Steptoe and Lieut. Brown, 3d artillery, Lieut. Hagner, (ordnance,) and Lieut. Seymour, 1st artillery.

The same night, with extreme toil and difficulty, under the superintendence of Lieut. Tower, engineers, and Lieut. Landley, ordnance, an 8-inch howitzer was put in position across the river and opposite to the enemy's right battery.—A detachment of four companies, under Major Burnham, New York volunteers, performed this creditable service, which enabled Lieut. Ripley, 3d artillery, in charge of the piece, to open a timely fire in that quarter.

Early on the 18th the columns moved to the general attack, and our success was speedy and decisive. Pillow's brigade, assaulting the right of the entrenchments, although compelled to retire, had the effect I have heretofore stated.—Twigg's division, storming the strong and vital point of Cerro Gordo, pierced the centre, gained command of all the entrenchments, and cut them off from support.

As our infantry (Col. Riley's brigade) pushed on against the main body of the enemy, the guns of their own fort were rapidly turned to play on that force, (under the immediate command of Santa Anna,) who fled in confusion. Shields' brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy.

The part taken by the remainder of our forces, held in reserve to support and pursue, has already been noticed.

The moment the fate of the day was decided, the cavalry, and Taylor's and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalapa in advance of the pursuing columns of infantry.—Twigg's division and the brigade of Shields, (now under Col. Baker),—and Major Gen. Patterson was sent to take command of them. In the hot pursuit many Mexicans were captured or slain before our men and horses were exhausted by the heat and distance.

The rout proves to have been complete—the retreating army, except a small body of cavalry, being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The immediate consequences have been our possession of this important city, the abandonment of the works and artillery at La Hoya, the next formidable pass between

Vera Cruz and the capital, and the prompt occupation, by Worth's division, of the fortress of Perote, (second only to San Juan d'Ulloa,) with its extensive armament of sixty-six guns and mortars, and its large supplies of material. To Gen. Worth's report, annexed, I refer for details.

Our whole force present, in action and in reserve, was 5,500; the enemy is estimated at 12,000, or more. About 3,000 prisoners, 4 or 5,000 stand of arms, and 43 pieces of artillery were taken. By the accompanying return, I regret to find our loss more severe than at first supposed, amounting in the two days to 33 officers and 398 men—in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1,000 to 1,200.

I am happy in communicating strong hopes for the recovery of the gallant Gen. Shields, who is so much improved as to have been brought to this place.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Sir—One of those unfortunate reverses which will occur in the course of the war, has been productive of most disastrous consequences to this army, and under circumstances that seemed to indicate that fortune was on the point of favoring us, as the enemy were repulsed entirely on the previous day in their charge on the Cerro Telegrafo, situated on the right of our works; but this morning at 7 o'clock, availing themselves, doubtless, of their better acquaintance with the country, they charged with their entire force in such a manner as to dislodge the troops that were guarding the newly finished fortifications, after a most vigorous resistance. After this they succeeded in taking the headquarters and other points of our encampment, giving rise to a confusion and disorder on our side, which even the commander-in-chief, aided by his Generals, found it impossible to restore, occasioning thereby the complete dispersal and rout of the infantry troops, and involving the loss of almost all our pieces of artillery. The cavalry forces only were not included in this disorder, but being hemmed in by a column of the enemy's troops that were in the vicinity of a wood on the left, it became necessary for them to vigorously open a passage, in order to avoid being taken prisoners; this it was that prevented us joining the commander-in-chief, and the other Generals who were engaged in defending the battery situated in front of the headquarters.

During this time I was laboring under the most serious apprehension as to the late commander-in-chief, whether he was killed or taken prisoner; but as I passed Jalapa, I happily heard of his safety, and hope soon to be re-united with him. In brief, I will say to your Excellency, that with the few remaining troops, infantry and cavalry, that I have re-united, and of which I shall hereafter give a more detailed account, I pursued my march, passing this night at La Hoya, and I shall proceed until I receive further orders from the Government, as I am unable to defend any point on the route, in consequence of the total loss of artillery and ammunition, as I have not sufficient powder left for one round. I would also mention, that I have at present no means for supporting the troops that follow me, and as for the cavalry, in consequence of the lengthy march they underwent from San Luis to this point, they are in a most deplorable state, as regards service.

I feel much at having to communicate, through you, to the acting President, such unfortunate news; but, nevertheless, I present you my respects and consideration. God and Liberty!

Head-quarters, Banderilla, May 18th 1847.
To His Excellency the Minister of War.

A very long and deeply interesting account, in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of one of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, after a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battlefield during those two days of fearful carnage, says:

"No man living could have won the battle but Gen. Taylor. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there unconcernedly on his white horse, a target for the balls and yet unhurt, every man felt like May when he said to his men at the gloomiest moment: 'Men, the day can be gained yet, and the dragoons have to do it!' The same confidence would not have been felt in any other man; and to Gen. Taylor it is owing that our arms are not disgraced, and this brave little army sacrificed. What punishment from an indignant people does not that Administration deserve, which, either from spite, malice, or stupidity, voluntarily and without necessity leaves five thousand men hundreds of miles in an enemy's country to be sacrificed? It is frightful to think of! Had we been defeated, not one man in ten would have reached the Rio Grande. How many homes and hearths would have been made desolate—how much misery and ruin, caused by its insane acts, would have drawn down legions of curses, loud and deep, on the Administration's imbecile head!"

Pennsylvania Debt.—It is believed the August interest on the Pennsylvania debt will be promptly paid. \$200,000 is now ready for the temporary loan.—It is gratifying to learn that the credit of Pennsylvania is entirely restored, and will be sustained by the vigilance of those entrusted with the collection of the taxes.

THE WAR AND ITS VICTIMS.

Since the commencement of the war with Mexico, we have killed and wounded at least 10,000 of her soldiers, and taken possession of immense tracts of her territory. It is estimated moreover by a Washington letter-writer, that our loss in killed and wounded is 3,010; and that there have died of the climate 2,500—making together 5,510 men who have been either wounded or lost to the country in battle or by sickness. Amongst those who have been killed are some of the noblest spirits of the land—men who were calculated to be ornaments to the country. The writer above referred to thus sums up our losses:

In the operations around Matamoros,	500 men.
In killed and wounded,	500 "
At Monterey,	500 "
At Buena Vista,	500 "
In incidental skirmishing within the line of Taylor's operations,	200 "
In the operations in New Mexico, killed and wounded,	200 "
In California,	250 "
At Vera Cruz and neighborhood,	50 "
At Alvarado in the attack of Com. Conner, say	10 "
In the attack of Capt. Hunter,	00 "
At Cerro Gordo, including the march there,	500 "
Total killed and wounded,	3,010 "
Died of the climate,	2,500 "
Total,	5,510 "

To add "a feather to the cap" of a weak and imbecile Administration in its graspings for power, place and territory, nearly six thousand of American citizens, and ten thousand Mexicans, have been butchered and maimed, and countless orphans and widows made! What an awful responsibility rests upon the originators of this dreadful drama!

The Union of Monday evening has a statement from the War Department as to the progress of the enlistment of the new regiments, from which we learn that 62 companies, comprising 3,313 men, are now either at Point Isabel, or en route for Vera Cruz and that place.—Other companies, from which no report has been received, are also presumed to be on the way, so that, says the Union:

In general, it may be reasonably estimated that there are now some 7,000 of the new levies en route for the seat of war, or to be en route all in the month of May—from 5,000 to 6,000 of whom should reach their destination by the last of that month.

It should be here stated, too, that several officers of each company are left behind for the purpose of filling up the several regiments to the maximum standard—100 privates to each company.—Col. Tibbatts reports that, in this way, his regiment, the 16th infantry, may number 1,000 strong, at Point Isabel, by the 31st of May. The same may probably be said of the 15th infantry. The strength of the ten new regiments, say by the end of June, in Mexico and en route for the seat of war, may thus probably range from 8,000 to 10,000—certainly not less than the former number, and positively equal to the latter.

Intended Rising of the Mexicans.—Letters from Mexico state that plans were laid before the battle of Buena Vista for a general rising of the Mexicans in the captured places, to act in concert with Santa Anna's strong cavalry force, after the latter had defeated General Taylor. A letter from Matamoros, from a member of the Massachusetts regiment, says: "The wife of a Mexican who was concerned in the affair, disclosed, a few days ago, that a list of eighty Americans residing here had been made out, and they were to be massacred in cold blood. I had this from Capt. Shannon, whose name was third on the list."

War and Conquest.—There are strong reasons for the belief that the administration at Washington really contemplates the acquisition of all Mexico, as the end and aim of the war now existing. The intimations of this design are becoming as plain as they are numerous. The official paper, it is true, has not yet announced the plan; it waits to see how the public sentiment of the country responds to the suggestions and the hints which are put forth, in all parts of the Union, in letters from Washington and in editorial disquisitions.

"The Mexican race," says the Democratic Review, "now see in the fate of the aborigines of the North, their own inevitable destiny." Eight millions of people are here disposed of in a very summary manner. But in order that our designs may have a more definite and determinate exposition, as towards Mexico, we are further told that "there can be no end to the war short of her annihilation as a nation."

A Popular Administration.—The Louisville Journal remarks that when Mr. Polk went into the Presidency he had a majority of about seventy in the lower branch of Congress. He has already lost sixty of that majority, and his organ is avowedly afraid that, upon the re-assembling of Congress, he will find himself in a minority! Oh! this popular war and this popular administration!

New York Judgeships go a Begging.—The State of New York is at present in a strange predicament, which will cause a great deal of trouble if she does not get out of it soon. A New York letter of Monday says: "It appears that every member to whom nominations for Judges has been offered, has refused to accept, preferring to follow his profession rather than take an office worth fifteen hundred dollars a year. Lawyers competent to sit on the bench can make easily four or five thousand dollars a year at their profession."

Suppose Gen. Scott in the city of Mexico, at the head of twenty thousand men. Still he has the *vis inertiae* of a population of eight millions to overcome—he has to encounter the sullen, vindictive, though temporarily impatient hatred of a race proverbial for the violence of its prejudices and the fanaticism of its religion. The authorities of Mexico refuse to treat for peace. The people in all directions lie in wait to capture and kill every unprotected American. The city of Mexico is not the republic.—When the allies entered Paris, France itself was subdued; but we Americans may very well seize and hold the capital of Mexico, and yet be far from subjugating the entire nation. Thus the contingency may happen when the single alternative will be presented to this Government of maintaining a vast standing army in the heart of Mexico to guard the *spolia opima* of our triumphs, and to wait the period when the authorities of that distracted country may be willing to negotiate for peace. The question would then arise how far the resources of Mexico could be made available to pay the expenses of this large military force—a problem which we will not now endeavor to solve.—N. O. Bee.

Volunteers from Switzerland.—The war in Mexico has not only roused the military enthusiasm of our own citizens, but it seems that numbers of Europeans are offering their services to the United States Government. The German Schmeltpost's correspondent in Basle, Switzerland, says eight hundred young and hardy men, among whom are some of the most distinguished officers in the Swiss service, have offered their services to the United States Government through the American consul at Basle. They will engage to serve during the war, or for five or ten years, and afterwards form themselves into a military colony in California, upon the plan of colonies which England and Russia have in several of their dominions. Several of these volunteers have families, and are most respectably connected.

Exports of Breadstuffs.—According to a statement in the Philadelphia American of Tuesday, the total export of Breadstuffs from the U. States, from the 1st of September, 1846, to 1st of May, 1847, has been:

Of Flour,	barrels	4,348,766
Of Corn Meal,	"	520,747
Of Wheat,	bushels	2,045,432
Of Corn,	"	11,007,441

Allowing five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, and the same quantity to a barrel of corn meal, the result would give—Total export of flour and wheat equal to 23,289,263 bushels wheat. Of corn meal and corn equal to 14,026,435 bushels of corn.

Of these large aggregates the city of Baltimore has contributed its full share.

The exports of Breadstuffs from the Port of Baltimore during the last eight months—that is, from the 1st September, 1846, to the 30th April, 1847—were as follows, ascertained from official sources down to 15th March, and from private sources for the subsequent six weeks:

Flour,	513,146 barrels.
Corn Meal,	55,124 barrels.
Wheat,	81,309 bushels.
Corn,	1,270,411 bushels.

The great bulk of these shipments from Baltimore was, of course, to England, Ireland and Scotland. Their aggregate value, at a fair average, in our market, is but little, if any, short of four millions of dollars.

Crops.—A recent ride through several "wheat raising" counties in Pennsylvania, has satisfied us that one great staple of our State is nearly destroyed for the present year. Certainly, the fields which we saw will not produce more than a third, or half the usual crop on such an amount of land. The winter has been very severe on autumn sown grain, and we learn from gentlemen who have been through most of the counties, that the indications therein are not more favorable than in those through which we travelled. A friend from the West mentions the prospect of a short crop in Ohio, but not to the extent apprehended in Pennsylvania.—U. S. Gaz.

A family of Choctaw Indians, whose ancestors have lived immemorially in our vicinity, says the Baton Rouge Conservator, of the 3d inst., and who, from once a powerful body, are now dwindled down to some half dozen degraded beings, engaged themselves last week in the solemn office of a capital punishment. It has been long known that one of the family, in a drunken brawl, killed another, and that punishment must follow, but the murderer, and the friends of the murdered, have for months visited and camped together on equal terms, apparently enjoying the most perfect social intercourse. On Saturday last, the poor wretches, covered with rags, and scarcely provided with food to keep their souls and bodies together, camped in a beautiful piece of woods near our town, and commenced the solemn ceremonies of a funeral, the victim taking part in them. Towards nightfall the preparations were finished, and the poor Indian exposed his naked breast—a load of buckshot, fired by his nearest relative, pierced his heart, and he fell a corpse. Nearly three days were consumed in weeping over his grave, and then the retributors of justice wended their way off to the swamps.

The corporation of Boston have decided by the casting vote of the Mayor, that there shall be no licensed sale of intoxicating drinks in Boston the present year.

The Season in the West.—From a communication in the Cincinnati Gazette, we find that the late frosts have proved so destructive to stone-fruits, that of Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, not one blossom in ten thousand is supposed to have survived them, and not more than one in a hundred of Pears, Cherries, and Plums. The same failure of the fruit crop is general in this neighborhood, though there are in particular localities a few exceptions to the general fact.

Shipwreck and Great Loss of Life.—A correspondent at Castine writes that a letter has been received in that town from St. Peters, Miq., via Halifax, which states that on the 20th ult. the French brig *Clarissa* was lost at the entrance of the harbor of St. Peters and sixty-three lives lost. The bodies were all washed on shore and buried on the island.

Cerro Gordo and Waterloo.—The battles of Cerro Gordo and Waterloo were both fought on the Sabbath. Comparing the odds against Scott with those Wellington encountered, and Cerro Gordo stands a prouder victory than that of Waterloo.

Death of a U. S. Senator.—The steamboat *Eureka*, from Columbus, arrived yesterday, reports the death at his residence in that city, of the Hon. Jesse Speight, U. States Senator from Mississippi.—*Mobile Advertiser*, May 10.

An Irish girl living at service in a gentleman's family in Boston, sent three pounds to her mother, in the North of Ireland, by the steamer of the 1st March. By the last steamer she received an answer, from which the Transcript makes the following extract:—"Dear Daughter—I received your kind and affectionate letter with the enclosed sum of three pounds, which was a joyful sight for a starving mother and a heart-broken sister. I well may call it heart-broken, when she has been working every day breaking stones, on the public roads, with hundreds of our countrymen and women, without a shoe on their feet, which is the situation of your poor sister."

Ten Dollars Fine for Kissing.—Among the indictments before the Sussex Oyer and Terminer last week, was one against William Snyder, of Stillwater, for an assault and battery on Miss Phoebe L. Allen, with intent to kiss. The offence appeared by the testimony of the young lady to have been committed against her will. The Court charged the jury, that this thing having been done against the will of the young lady, it constituted an assault and battery, of which, if they believed the testimony, they must find the defendant guilty, which they did; and the Court imposed a fine of ten dollars. The essence of the crime is said to consist in the fact that the defendant is a married man.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*.

Foreign Obituary.—Lieut. Col. Sir Walter Scott, the eldest and last surviving son of the great novelist, recently died at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from Madras, aged forty-six.—The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the Quarterly Review, and the only grandson of the author of *Waverley*.

The papers also mention the death of the Duke of Argyll, in the 70th year of his age; and Sir DAVID GORDON, Senior Admiral of the Red, the last of the Captains who commanded the line-of-battle ships at the battle of the Nile.—He died at the advanced age of ninety. The death of Lord COWLEY, at Paris, a younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is also stated.

Butt his Brains Out.—We have often heard this spoken of, but never before heard of its being put into practice. A man named Stewart, lately arrested in Clinton county, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, after his apprehension cut his throat, but the doctors sewed it up, and he was confined in a dungeon. Here he put his design of self-destruction into execution by striking his head, while chained down, against the floor and wall until his skull was fractured, and his brains oozing out. When found he was quite dead.

Adrian, Michigan.—Seventeen years ago the site of this village was a dense wilderness: it now contains about three thousand inhabitants, forty-eight dry goods, grocery, drug, shoe, and hardware stores; four steam engines, of from 12 to 25 horse power; eight forwarding houses, nine clergymen, twelve physicians, five churches, of which one is wood and the others brick, (one not yet finished,) court-house, and jail, and buildings enough going on to give constant employment to fifty-five joiners and twelve brick-makers.

Beautiful!—At the Webster dinner at Richmond, the following toast was drunk with enthusiasm: "The States of the Union! distinct like the billows, but one like the sea."

The Hon. Richard Rush, the Minister to France, goes out in the steamship *Washington*, which sails from New York on the 1st of June next.

An association has been formed in N. York for the purpose of building houses for the poor better adapted to their comfort and convenience, and at lower rates than the dwellings which are now within their reach.